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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1839.

SUBJECT FOR REFLECTION.

"If we estimate dignity by immediate usefulness, agriculture is undoubtedly the first and noblest science; yet we see the plough driven, the clod broken, the manure spread, the seeds scattered, and the harvest reaped, by men, whom those that feed upon their industry, will never be persuaded to admit into the same rank with heroes and sages; and who, after all the confessions which truth may extort in favor of their occupation, must be content to fill up the lowest class in the commonwealth, to form the base of the pyramid of subordination, and lie buried in obscurity themselves, while they support all that is splendid, conspicuous, or exalted."

Such is the dicta of Dr. Johnson, the Coryphæus of English literature, and this extract may be considered as a pretty fair expression of the opinion of the learned professions respecting agriculture at that time,—is it not in a considerable degree the same now?—and we earnestly invite every farmer to peruse it thoroughly, and ask himself whether the statements it contains are true; and if they are, in any degree, whether it is not a reproach to the agricultural class that such a state of things should exist any where, certainly in this country, where no provision is made by law for superior and inferior castes, but where the means of intelligence, and of course the power of rising, are open to all.

Truth has compelled the admission that agriculturists are the base of the social structure; that in dignity and usefulness, agriculture is one of the noblest of sciences; yet those who make this admission, clinging to old and unworthy prejudices, still assert that farmers must be content to be in obscurity themselves, while they support what the unproductive few are pleased to term all that is splendid or exalted. Why, we ask, the necessity for this content? Not in any thing that belongs to their profession; for no pursuit that is in itself dignified and noble, can have a tendency to consign its followers to obscurity. Not in any want of ability, for many of the ablest men in every country, and particularly in our own, have been farmers. If farmers then are content to remain in obscurity, without being permitted to indulge the hope of rising in the commonwealth, the fault must be in their willingness to be the slaves of the few, rather than by the acquisition of intelligence, be prepared to refute such sneers, and assert their proper and unalienable rights.

We maintain there is nothing in the circumstances or condition of the farmer which renders it necessary for him to be content with simply supporting all that is splendid or conspicuous in the social compact. He may, if he pleases, form part of the glorious superstructure, the Corinthian columns and capitals, and in himself and his class, combine all that is solid and substantial, with all that is necessary of the elegant and the beautiful. By a proper improvement of his time, and a profitable direction of his reading, the young farmer may find his mind stored with useful material for the acquisition, while it will be destitute of the learned lumber that so frequently impedes rather than advances the inquirer after truth. Let these facts be carefully pondered by the cultivator of the soil, for on him depends whether the country shall be depressed or exalted, and its population fit for the rights of intelligent freemen, or only fit for the obscurity of the slave or the serf.

THE SEASON.

Below we give the temperature of the first 4 months in 1838 and 1839. Time of observation 2 o'clock. The weather during the same time is also noted.

1838.	Average Therm.	Range in Month.	Snowy Days.	Rainy Days.	Clear Days.	1839.	Average Therm.	Range in Month.	Snowy Days.	Rainy Days.	Clear Days.
January,....	32	63	11	4	13	January,....	25	59	10	3	7
February,...	14	34	15		5	February,...	32	51	6	5	6
March,.....	40	57	5	4	20	March,.....	35	61	6	6	14
April,.....	39	43	10	5	11	April,.....	54	43	1	9	18

It will be seen from this, that the average temperature of the first four months of the present year exceeds that of the last by 8°, and that the average of April exceeded that of 1838 by 15°. The temperature would seem to be in a great measure governed by the clear days in the month. Thus, in March of 1838, which was a remarkably warm month, there were 20 clear days; while in April, which was a comparatively cold month, there was only 11 clear days. This year, March had only 14 clear days, and the average fell below that of last year 5°; while April, which had 18 clear days, gave an average proportionably greater than that of the same month last year. The cherry has blossomed earlier the present season than in any one since 1820, which was more than ten days in advance of them this year.

The beautiful weather of April, gave the farmer as good an opportunity as he could desire for putting in his spring crops in fine order, and it has been actively improved. The quantity of spring wheat, barley and oats sown is great, and preparations for the planting of corn have commenced with spirit. The good corn harvest of last year has caused a change in the minds of some in regard to the feasibleness of that crop, and should no unfavorable change in the weather occur immediately, we may expect that there will be double the quantity planted this year that there was the last. Recorded results prove, that in New England the corn crop does not prove a failure oftener than once in about ten years, and though partial failures may occur here, the result on the whole would not materially differ from the statements observed elsewhere.

The generally mild weather of the wiuter has been favorable to cattle and sheep; and it is believed that owing to improved methods of feeding and sheltering, a less number of the latter valuable animal has perished than in many previous years. In some parts of the northern and middle states, the drouth of the last year greatly reduced the quantity of fodder secured for winter's use, and made the early spring doubly agreeable, as causing the grass to spring sooner than it usually does. A great experiment was conducted in many districts the past winter, in wintering hogs on apples, and as a whole, they may be said to have succeeded admirably. The orchard is at last found to be one of the most profitable parts of the farm, and the cultivation of the fruit orchard, and the selection of approved fruits may safely be recommended to the farmer.

Otisco, May 2, 1839. W. G.

P. S. We are not in the habit of speaking disrespectfully of 'the sex,' especially when they come to us as did Miss May, only two days since, with

'Blossoms in her hair, and dew-drops on her feet;'

but we shall hold ourselves excused, if we now write down the aforesaid lady, as literally a 'fickle jade.' Yesterday the thermometer was at 73°, trees white with blossoms, vegetation in every shape pushing forward with unwonted rapidity; and to-day the thermometer is at 32°, with snow squalls and plenty of room for conjecture how low the temperature will be to-night.

Otisco, May 3. W. G.

SILLIMAN'S JOURNAL.

We have before us the April number of this ably conducted Quarterly, containing twenty-four articles on various scientific subjects, with an ample miscellaneous department. The first and leading article is a notice of the Geological Reports and Survey of this State, which is very full and complete, occupying about 50 pages. The notice is of the Reports made in 1838, that for the present year having not been received. These surveys, in the several states, are doing wonders in the way of developing the real mineralogical resources of the country, and will do much toward preventing useless expenditures in searches for things which cannot have an existence at the place supposed. Both the Report from this state, and that of Dr. Jackson of the survey of Maine, contained in this number of the Journal, give numerous instances where such wastes of money and time have been made.

There is an interesting paper, by Mr. Redfield of New-York, on the whirlwinds produced by extensive fires made in clearing lands. Every one acquainted with the burning of large 'clearings' in new countries, is aware of the facts stated by Mr. Redfield, though they may not have drawn the inferences from them which he has been enabled to do. We think it may be considered an established axiom, that no circular atmospheric action can take place to any extent without an upward current from the centre of the whirl. Every investigation tending to develop the law of storms, and the nature of our atmospheric currents, must have a beneficial effect, and Mr. R. seems well calculated for observations and scientific deductions of this kind.

There is an interesting paper in this number on the conversion of wood into coal, or its bituminization during the human era, by Prof. Carpenter, of Jackson College, La. On, or rather in, the bank of the Mississippi, at this place, are found strata deposited at different times, in one or two of which the floods of the river have uncovered the remains of ancient forests, the stumps and roots still fixed in the soil, and the trunks lying in various directions in all the different stages of bituminization. In some of these trees the marks of the axe are perfectly visible. Among these trees are the cypress, cotton wood, swamp hickory; the burr of the sweet gum, and the fruit of the black walnut are also found; in some cases partially, and in others entirely changed to coal. Each flood of the river carries away portions of the bank, disclosing new sections of the bituminized layers. At what time these cuts by the axe were made can of course be only conjectured; but the fact of their existence, proves that the time usually assigned for the formation of this coal is an unnecessary assumption. Is it not probable that the immense rafts of timber which are accumulating in the outlets of that mighty river, are destined to furnigh a supply of bituminous coal, perhaps anthracite, to some denizens of our globe in the far distant future?

This number contains a memoir of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer of Albany. If unaffected piety, benevolence, princely munificence in the cause of science and knowledge, charity, unostentatious but open as the light of the sun, and the private virtues that give such a delightful finish to a life, much of it spent in the public service, can entitle a man to a high rank among the best men of the age, then was the subject of this memoir entitled to this distinction.

In the 6th vol. of the Genesee Farmer may be found an account of the freezing well in Mendon, and among the miscellaneous notices of this number of the Jour-

nal, may be seen an account of a similar phenomenon near the banks of the Susquehanna, at Owego, in Tioga county. The depth of the well is 77 feet; and for four or five months is so frozen as to be useless to the inhabitants. Last February, when it was 61 feet to the ice, an attempt was unsuccessfully made to break it, by letting a heavy iron weight fall upon it; and a thermometer which stood in the sun at the surface at 68°, fell, on being suspended at the bottom for fifteen minutes, to 30°. In 1837, ice was drawn from the well on the 27th of July, and it is generally present as late as the 4th of that month. The fact is a curious one, as at that depth, in this latitude, water ought never to freeze. Both these wells (that at Mendon being 40 feet and furnishing ice till June) are on alluvial lands; the Mendon one on the upper level of the Honeoye, and the one near Owego on the second bank of the Susquehanna. The explanation of Prof. Silliman is ingenious, and it is to be hoped its correctness may be tested by those in the vicinity.

An interesting discovery has been made in Gasconade (Co.) Missouri, which seems to prove that the mastodon was a contemporary with the earlier races of men on this continent. A skelcton has been found in such a position, and under such circumstances as to show that the animal was first mired, and while unable to extricate himself was attacked by the natives with axes, arrows, spears and stones, and finally killed. Appearances indicate, however, that this was not accomplished, until large quantities of wood had been piled on the monster, particularly about the head, and set on fire. Some parts of the skull being covered with coals and ashes, and so burned as to fall to pieces on the slightest touch. The discovery was made in a wet place some five feet below the surface. We most cordially recommend this Journal to all those whose tastes or pursuits render such a work desirable; and the great amount of general reading it contains, should secure it a place in every library.

A CHAPTER ON HORNS.

Mankind appear to acquiesce with the most entire resignation in that dispensation of providence, which has ordained that the genus *homo* should be without horns. That there are numerous exceptions to this exemption, however, there is good reason for believing; and although some who have these unlucky appendages wear them with exceeding good grace, yet in spite of placid exteriors, a feeling will at all times manifest itself, indicating a disposition to 'blaspheme the giver.' With that class of budding honors, this paper has nothing to do; our business is with horns literal, not horns metaphorical.

Geoffroy St. Hilaire, Paul Roget, and the Encyclopedists, have agreed to classify horns in much the following order:

1. Those of the rhinoceros, which are situated, not on the *osfrontis*, but on the nasal bones, and are attached to the skull only at the surface of their basis. 2. Those of the ox, antelope, goat, sheep, &c. constituting far the most numerous class of horns. These horns consist of three parts; a porous bony substance; a vascular covering; and the horn proper, constituting the external sheath. 3. Those of the cameleopard or giraffe. These are short, straight processes on the *os-frontis*, formed of porous bone, and covered by the skin, but bearing on the outer end, or point, a few short, thick, strong hairs, resembling those that constitute the nasal appendage of the rhinoceros. 4. Those found on the deer genus, as the stag, rein-deer, and our common red deer. Strictly speaking, these are not horns, as they are composed entirely of bone, contain no albuminous matter, and fall off annually.

Chemical examination shows that wool, fuel, feathers, quills, bristles, spines, the shell of the tortoise, and horn, are the same in their composition, and derived from the mucous membrane of the skin, differing only in their degrees of hardness, and their adaptation to the uses intended for them by nature. The great similarity existing between the skin and horn is very apparent, when colorless horn is compared with thick dried raw hide, previously cleansed of its extraneous matter. The hoofs and the nails of animals partake of the character of horn in a still less equivocal manner.

Anatomists have in general agreed to consider the horn of the rhinoceros as a mere bundle of agglutinated hairs. If sawn across and viewed with a microscope, the openings between the hairs, as well as the hairs themselves, can be plainly distinguished; and when cut lengthwise, the fibrous or hairy structure is not less distinct. From the demonstrable fact, that one kind of horn is produced in this way, St. Hilaire, and he is followed by most of the late writers on animal physiology, considers it probable that all true horn owes its origin to a similar cause, or in other words, is only hair cemented, either singly or in locks, by the albumen which the mucous tissue of the skin so abundantly provides for that purpose. That this is the case, may be reasoned from the fact, that all animals provided with horns show a disposition to drop, or renew them annually, in the same manner that the old coat of hair is cast off and a new one provided. Some succeed in doing this, as all animals of the deer kind. In others, as the ox, sheep and antelope, animals possessing the true horn, the disposition to shed the horn is marked by an annular increase visible at the base of the horn; which, while it pushes the horn forwards and enlarges it, by its connection with the periosteum of the internal bone, and the adhesion to the mucous membrane, or skin, from which it is produced, effectually prevents its falling off, as is the case with horns that are deciduous. The rings around the base of the horn of the ox, by which the age can usually be determined with great accuracy, are the result of this annual effort to cast off the horn; and professed jockeys, or dealers in cattle, well understand the art of removing these rings, by scraping, polishing and oiling, in order to make the animal appear younger, and thus impose on the purchaser. The fibrous nature of the horns of the ox and sheep are not as apparent as in those of the rhinoceros, but it can be clearly seen around the base, and in any part by maceration in water for some months, so that the agglutinating matter may be slowly removed.

The commencement of the horns in ruminant animals may be easily traced, and their appearances studied in all their stages. Beginning with two tubercles proceeding from the bones of the skull, the skin which covers them in the calf and lamb, unlike that of the deer, is unusually thick and dense. The interior or osseous portion soon becomes firmly united with the skull by anchyloses, vessels supplying the phosphate of lime for this purpose; while the exterior, or horny part, is adding new layers from the mucous tissue as the frontal elongation proceeds. Thus horn and shell are produced in a very similar manner, each new layer being agglutinated to the inner surface of the preceding; and in the case of horn, as the bony interior increases and pushes the structure with its covering outwards, the new material is furnished from the skin and amply supplies the demand upon it. Where, as in the case of the deer tribes, the horn is bone alone, the growth is much more rapid than when, as in the case of the ox, the bone is to be enveloped in horn. The whole antler of the stag, which has been known to weigh more than thirty pounds, with all its branches and protuberances, is formed within ten weeks from the time of its first appearance. Perhaps there is no other instance in the animal kingdom of so rapid a growth; a growth the more remarkable as confined to a small part of the system, and of a structure usually characterized by slowness of formation. The antlers of each year exhibit a different appearance; but it is only when a certain age has been attained, that the horns of the stag present those broad expansions of bone, so peculiar to this animal.

The development of the horns, or frontal prolongations, of the cameleopard or giraffe, resemble those of the deer in some respects, and those of the ox or sheep in others. They are of an osseous nature, and like the interior of the ox horn, are connected with the frontal bones. Like those of the deer, it is covered with the skin; but this skin it always retains, while the horn of the deer soon looses its velvet covering and assumes the form of bone, both internally and externally. Of course the horn of the giraffe is never shed, while those of the deer drop annually. There is in an early volume of the London Farmers' Magazine, an engraving giving sectional views of the horns of the giraffe, proving conclusively that the covering which in this case answers to the horns of the ox, or sheep, is the true mucous skin, with its hairs agglutinated into the dense mass that forms the protection of the bone.

That connection with bone is not necessary to the production of true horn, and that the material of which it is composed is derived from the skin, is evident from many curious cases on record, in which horns have grown to a large size with no other attachment than that formed by the skin itself. In 1754, a sheep was exhibited in London, having a horn growing from the throat, and adhering to the skin of that part. It was 2 feet 7 inches in length, proportionably large in its circumference, and weighed 15 lbs. There were no horns in the natural place. That there is a disposition manifested at times for the hoofs of sheep and cattle to assume the figure and character of horns, is well known to every one; and there are numerous cases in which the nails of the human race have shown the same propensity. In 1817, there was a patient at the Hotel Dieu hospital in Paris, who had a horn like a ram, instead of a nail, on each great toe, overlapping the other toes. In Rayer's work on diseases of the skin, are several engravings of horns taken from the human species, one of which represents a nail spirally twisted like a sheep's horn, and three inches in length. In the celebrated museum of Monro at Edinburgh there is a horn taken from the forehead of an old woman, four inches in length, and beautifully curved. We have ourselves seen well characterized rudiments of horns nearly an inch in length, on the head of an able-bodied, laboring man, and which only seemed to require the process of fixing by anchylosis, to become unquestionable structures of this kind. Like the incipient horns of the ox or sheep, at the time, they were only attached to the skin, from which their nourishment was evidently received.

In taking the position that all true horn is made of agglutinated hairs, or is furnished by the pores of the mucous tissue, in the same manner as that covering, it must be remembered that hair presents a very different appearance on different animals, and that the curly, wavy structure of the horn of the Merino does not differ more from the straight fibrous horn of the Rhinoceros, than does the silky spiral locks of hair or wool of the one, from the long bristle-like hairs scattered over the hide of the other. As there are many varieties of hair, so there will be several varieties of horns. We know there is a particular kind of hair adapted to each part of the body, and that no others will grow there. Is there any thing inconsistent in the idea, that the spot devoted to horns should have the kind from which they are to be formed, produced by the mucous tissue of that place? "A hair taken from the head and transplanted into an opening made by a needle in the arm, soon loses all resemblance to those in the head, and dwindles to an equality with its fellows; and there is not a greater difference between horny tissue and the strong hair of the head, than between the latter and the silken down that covers every part of the body."

A vast deal of ingenuity has been displayed in endeavoring to account for the curves, both crescentic and spiral, which horns assume; and it has been supposed that the most plausible explanation was that of Roget, who supposes that "the tendency to a spiral form is explicable on the same principles that regulate the growth of turbinated shells, in which the deposition of calcareous matter takes place laterally, and more on one side than the other." This explanation might do for crescent horns, or those of some kinds of goat,

chamios, &c., but is hardly applicable to spiral curves, or such horns as those of the merino. Besides, it is well known there are in various parts of Asia, particularly in the north of India, sheep with four or even five horns; one pair of which is usually crescentic, and the other spiral. The difference in this case can hardly be accounted for on the theory of unequal deposition. In these animals, (and Mr. Bement of Albany has, or had very lately, a few of these sheep,) the horns are fixed on the heads with unequal degrees of firmness; the spiral ones being those least provided with osseous support.

Since it is proved that horn in some cases is formed of hair, and that in all cases horn is derived from the same membrane that supports the hair and produces its nourishment and development, why should we hesitate to admit that all horn has a similar origin; and that like the hoof or nails, it has its beginning in the mucous membrane, and will in its general appearance and modifications partake of the same character that would have governed the hair. If so, animals that have straight coarse hair should have coarse fibrous horns; those that have smooth hair, and fine, will have horns or hoofs of the same character; those whose hair is short and curling, or long and waving, will have the same aspect in their frontal defences; and where, owing to climate or other causes, an animal has a covering of two qualities, one coarse and straight, and the other fine and curling, the horns will unite these traits, giving the knotted but gentle crescent form; or if endowed with more than one pair, the fine and the coarse covering can be traced in the conformation of the different horns.

How do facts agree with this hypothesis? We see the rhinoceros with the coarsest hair of almost any animal, resembling in its bristly texture splintered whalebone, possessing a horn of precisely the same character. There are no animals, or very few, that have finer, short, and straight hair, than the ox, and his horns correspond with this description of hair; and if we allow the hoof to be of the same derivation as horn, the hoof of the horse furnishes a proof strongly in point. Where is the jockey that cannot determine whether the horse is covered with a coat of fine short hair by the inspection of his hoof, and predict the quality of his hoof by an examination of his hair. Compare the closely curled and knotted horns of the Merino or Saxon, with those of the longer and coarser wooled breeds, and they will be found to agree with the wool so exactly in all cases, that an experienced observer would almost tell at sight, from the appearance of the horns, the grade and quality of the wool borne by the animal. And what affords a more beautiful illustration of our theory than the fact, that the horn of the Angora goat, by combining both the crescent and the spiral, the curl and the curve, clearly indicates the different qualities of the animal's covering, the delicate silk-like wool next to the skin, and the long waving hair which furnishes such an extensive article of traffic in the east. Then there is the Nepaul goat or sheep, with four or more horns, indicating in their appearance and conformation, conclusive evidence of the double covering with which they, like the Angora goat, though in a less degree, are furnished by nature.

At page 116, number 15, of the current volume of the Farmer, is an extract from the Family Magazine, by a correspondent, in which the following statement occurs: "The horns fall off at three years, and are replaced by other horns, which, like the second teeth, fall no more;" and of which an explanation is requested. We would suggest to our correspondent, that fact may sometimes admit of explanation, but the coinage of the imagination, like the extract he has given, can neither require or receive it. Every one acquainted with cattle, must know that their horns are not shed at three years. The ox, sheep, goat, antelope, &c., all of this class of ruminants, never shed their horns. They are permanent fixtures; while those of the deer kind are deciduous, falling off to be renewed annually. The disposition manifested in the first, to fall off at each hybernation of the animal's covering, is counteracted by a provision of nature, which causes this disposition only to add to the size and development of the horn; the secretion that in other parts produces hoofs or hair, here furnishing a new base and internal layer to these frontal prolongations.

Straight and Crooked Farming.

We wish it were more generally impressed on our farmers, that, as a general rule, neatness is economy. This may be well exemplified in the operations of ploughing and planting. In the former, for instance, it is well known that few attempt or succeed in laying their furrows as straight as might be done, and it is generally considered of little consequence. Due attention to the subject, however, would teach otherwise. In the first place, it is impossible to plough land evenly where the furrows are drawn crooked,—one part must necessarily be more thoroughly ploughed than another, as the same width of slice cannot be constantly preserved. In the second place, evenness in sowing cannot be so easily performed, where crooked furrows serve as a guide. Thirdly, in furrowing a field for *planting*, the dead furrows, if straight, would greatly facilitate the accuracy of the operation; while at the same time, when the land is next ploughed, they serve as a convenient guide for laying out new furrows, each dead furrow being the place of a future ridge.

It may be said that the difficulty of ploughing straight furrows is greater than the advantages derived from them. The difficulty is not so great as is imagined. Extra care at first will accomplish the object, and habit will subsequently render it easier than any other method. Draw the first furrow as straight as possible, as the first step, and then endeavor to preserve, in each successive one, a uniform width of slice, glancing occasionally ahead in order to correct in time any slight variations from a right line which may accidentally occur. To do this properly, care should be taken that the furrows be not too wide—half the ploughmen in western New-York cut their slices double the width they should do, and in attempting to do much in little time, spoil the whole. In the course of time, habit will enable the operator to keep in a right line with scarcely any other care than to preserve uniform width of furrow. We know a ploughman, who, in this way has ploughed all the successive furrows of "*a land*" as accurately as if they had been laid with a line, though each was 40 rods long—they did not appear to vary half an inch from a direct course; yet this, from long practice, was done with little effort, and with much less trouble than would have attended crooked ones.

The advantages of straight *rows*, in *planting*, seem not to be properly understood. We know it is a trite saying, that "more corn grows on crooked rows than on straight"—most corn being planted so—but it is more expensive nevertheless. Throwing aside the perplexity of steering amid curves and angles in planting, and subsequent cultivating, and the inconvenience of broken rows,—the increased facility of dressing a straight planted field would repay ten times the additional trouble of planting, if indeed there were any additional trouble. Every one who has used a cultivator knows how much nearer to a row he can work, where it is straight, and that a vast amount of hoeing is saved in consequence. But the method of planting we have adopted for several years past, actually renders straight planting much the easiest. It is this:—The ground is ploughed, harrowed, and *marked* in one direction only. Small stakes are then provided, three or four in number, whose length is exactly equal to the intended distance of the rows asunder, and sharpened at one end. These are placed in the ground in a perfectly straight row across one side of the field, and at right angles to the direction to the furrows or markings. One person then takes a small vessel of seed corn, and walks across the field exactly in a right line with the stakes, dropping the requisite quantity for a hill at each furrow. As he passes each stake, he removes it, measures on the ground its length, and inserts it anew. This is done in a moment. When, therefore, he has crossed the field there is a new row of stakes formed, in which he passes going back, repeating the same operation as before, and so on until the field is finished. Other hands follow and cover the seed. A little practice renders this method very expeditious; one hand has dropped as fast as three men could cover, though the soil was well pulverized and in good condition. Its chief advantages are, the dropper is never perplexed with observing the course of previous rows, but walks right ahead in the row of stakes; the proper distance of the rows apart is every where accurately preserved; and the ploughing or marking need be performed in but one direction, the stakes marking in the other. J.

Corn Laws of Great Britain.

As immediately affecting the great body of American Farmers, by influencing the prices of grain in this country, an occasional notice of the corn laws and their operation, must be useful. The manufacturers of England have long laid the world under contribution. To enable her farmers to meet the enormous load of taxation imposed by the wars she long waged against Napoleon, her corn laws, amounting to a prohibition of foreign grain, and thus compelling the population of the empire to eat home grain, no matter at what price, or starve, were enacted. Her manufactures alone have enabled her to continue this state of things. Other nations must purchase of her, for she alone could furnish. She would take what she wanted, if they had it, if not, they must pay specie. The United States, Russia, Germany, and the other grain growing nations have found their agriculture depressed in consequence of this system; the balance of trade has been constantly against them; and England, when she pleased, could so derange their monied matters by drafts for specie, as to produce panic and ruin. A few years of peace has enabled the European powers to look a little to their domestic affairs, and since England has refused to receive their products of agriculture for her manufactures, they have determined to commence manufacturing for themselves. In the United States this has already been done to such an extent, as not only to supply herself with coarse cottons, but to become the most formidable rival Great Britain finds in this respect. To counteract this inclination of other nations to 'set up for themselves,' England relied on her prohibitions of the exportation of machinery; but the European nations found in the United States machinery superior to the English, and the orders within a few years for Germany, Russia and Egypt, have been constantly increasing. The consequence has been, the demand for English goods has decreased rapidly; the manufacturers are greatly distressed; and the partial failure of the grain crop of 1838 has turned the attention of all parties in that country to the subject of the corn laws of the kingdom.

The case is thus,—if foreign nations, compelled by the course Great Britain has taken, manufacture for themselves, her manufacturers must starve; and the enormous power she wields over other countries passes away forever. If, to feed her manufacturers, she repeals the corn laws, the low prices of grain that would at once be created, would ruin her agricultural population, by destroying at once their ability to pay their enormous rents and taxes. That the matter is received in this light; and that the increase of manufactures in Germany, Russia, Switzerland, and more than all, in the United States, always her best market, is considered of ominous import to England by her most enlightened statesmen, none can read over the debates in Parliament, or the discussions in their journals, without at once perceiving. Formerly, from the want of machinery on the continent, the demand for cotton yarn for those countries has been great, and formed one of the most lucrative branches of English trade. The increase of machinery has almost destroyed this branch of business, and the latest advices left the English 'spinners' in a frightful condition. In a late debate in

the House of Commons, it was said that "the United States were, in fact, beating the English in the remotest market which the latter possessed—the market of China; and it was an acknowledged fact, that large quantities of domestic cottons were not only sent to Canton, but that in spite of the protection which British manufactures received at Calcutta, of ten per cent, the Americans were found formidable rivals in that city." The truth is, the English, while crying free trade with all their might, have made their trade so exclusive, that other nations have been compelled, in self defence, to commence manufacturing; and, in spite of her efforts, she will find in the spindles of the United States and the continent, an enemy of her own creating, more formidable than the legions of Napoleon at the zenith of his power.

FARMING.

One of the missionaries to the South Sea Islands, in speaking of the tardy results for some years of the efforts at civilization and christianization of the natives, stated the great difficulty lay in convincing the inhabitants of those islands that they had *wants*. When this was done, the way to improvement was open. We think it has been a good deal so with farming. The great difficulty in the improvement of agriculture has arisen from the fact, that the great majority of farmers imagined they had nothing to learn. They had *no wants*. Their system, in their estimation, was perfect, and there was of course no room for improvement. With many, it is still the same; but there are thousands, and the number is daily increasing, who feel they have wants, and have set about supplying them in the best manner they are able. The spirit of inquiry is clearly abroad; farmers no longer deem the methods of their fathers, or the systems of their own, perfection, and they are anxious to adopt the best modes,—those approved alike by science and sound sense, whether sanctioned by age or a modern innovation.

The breeding of cattle, sheep and swine, is one of the things in which experience has demonstrated the possibility of making great improvements. For making beef, or yielding milk and butter, it is proved that some animals are from 50 to 100 per cent better than others; and it has also been proved, that these peculiar qualities may be perpetuated, and by becoming constitutional in the beast, not liable to deteriorate or wear out. So with the sheep. Only compare the form of the Bakewell, or the wool of the merino, with the ungainly carcases and coarse wool of the old breeds, and the most bigoted must admit the improvement in these respects. And if any man persists in rearing or feeding the long, lank, lean, ever-squealing swine of former days, in preference to the short-legged, thick-bodied, and easily-fatted, such as the quiet Berkshire or Chinese, or some valuable crosses with these and other improved breeds, why he is unworthy the name of farmer, that is all.

The rotation of crops is another thing which has given a vast impulse to modern husbandry, and may be regarded as one of the greatest improvements which the wants of the community have yet suggested. The former method was to cultivate a piece of ground till it was worn out, and then leave it to recruit its energies as it best could. A meadow was mowed annually, and the crop, unless in uncommon cases, soon became of little value. Alternating, ploughing and mowing lands was not thought of; but experience shows that this system, when connecting with pasturage, is the only one that can improve and enrich, instead of impoverishing and ruining a soil.

The proofs that farmers are beginning to find out their wants meet us on every hand, in almost every section of the country. In the division of their farms; in their treatment of the soil; in the increasing estimation put on manures; in their farm buildings, their barns and their piggeries; in draining soils, and rendering much that was worthless the most valuable part of their lands; and in a multitude of other ways a better state of things is beginning to show itself. It must be remembered that there is, as yet, but a beginning; that more inquiry, more experiments, a more general diffusion of knowledge, and a more universal feeling of want in the agricultural community must be excited and cherished, before the business of farming can be placed on its most productive basis.

From the Jeffersonian.

Silk Culture.

Mr. Elliott—As there is an interest in the culture of silk, developing itself in our community, and many have gone so far as to procure trees and cuttings of the Multicaulis and other varieties of the mulberry for feeding silk worms. I wish to make a few remarks on the best mode of commencing the raising of the worm.

There are several varieties of the silk worm found in the United States, known by different names. They are the drab colored worm, the white worm, the mammoth six weeks worm, the three weeks or two crop worm, and Chew's improved three weeks worm. The two last produce a second crop from eggs of the first crop the same season. The common three weeks worm has gone somewhat into disrepute among some of our silk culturists, on acconnt of the inferior size of the cocoon. I know nothing of the variety, having never raised any; but with the latter kind I am pretty well acquainted, having raised two crops the last year—the first in 21 and the second in 19 days, from the time they were hatched. They are the product of a cross of the common three weeks worm with the mammoth six weeks variety, by Mr. Anthony Chew, of Columbus, Ohio, one of the most indefatigable silk and mulberry culturists in the United States. He having reared the common three weeks worms and being dissatisfied with the size of the cocoon, determined to raise no more if they would produce no better, and accordingly was on the point of throwing them aside, when he thought he would try the experiment of crossing them with the mammoth variety. The product he hatched out the same season, and they spun cocoons of an unusual size. Several when stript of floss measured in circumference lengthwise 2 1-4 inches and breadthwise 3 1-8 inches in circumference. They were of a light sulphur color. They were fed on the leaves of the multicaulis. The two crops that I raised the last season, were larger on an average than any I had raised for the last three years. They possess an advantage over the common kind by requiring less food and in ending their eating three weeks sooner. I have a few thousand of this variety to dispose of if applied for soon.

The greatest difficulty with new beginners in this business, is, they are too eager to make a large crop, and therefore provide themselves with more eggs than they can manage, and consequently when they are in their last age, and require large quantities of leaves, it becomes a tedious business. Not only this, they have but a limited space and when full grown are huddled together on the shelves in some small room, not large enough for half their numbers, and for the want of room and fresh air, they become diseased and die. After death they soon putrify and fill the room with a disagreeable odor, so much so, as to often cause sickness to the individual who attends on them. The new beginner gets discouraged under these circumstances, gives it up as a bad job, and considers the silk business a sickly occupation, and unprofitable, and founding his opinion on his own experience he tries to discourage all who undertake it. If he would only consider a little, he would find the error laid in himself, and that he had begun at the wrong end.

One who intends making a trial of raising silk, without he has a plenty of room and an orchard of mulberry trees to feed from, should never try to raise more than 5,000 at the first. He will find, before he gets through, that he has enough to "get his hands in." These he can easily manage, and by having a small crop he can devote more of his attention to observing the worm in its different ages, and gathering information of its habits that will enable him to rear them successfully the coming season.

This season I intend saving a few hundred thousand, having a spare room or two, if I can procure plenty of leaves. I shall have to depend mostly on the wild tree for foliage, as there is not enough multicaulis raised here to supply leaves.

We shall have a few thousands of the Morus Multicaulius to sell next fall of the genuine kind, having raised them the last season, we know them to be such. The real Multicaulis is known by its leaf being convex, and cannot be laid flat on a plane surface. All other kinds of mulberry have flat leaves.

We have some of the Canton mulberry which have proved themselves hardy trees and of a thrifty growth, having grown from 4 to 5 feet in one season. The Brussa variety is also a hardy variety of which we have a few only. They will also be disposed of in the fall, and any one wishing to purcase can have an opportunity of seeing them this summer, by giving us a call.

It is unnecessary for me here to say any thing in relation to the culture of mulberry; as those who have purchased trees or cuttings have probably received directions for cultivation. If not, the newspapers have been occupied by articles on the subject. One thing I would say, however, in relation to it, I would never buy cuttings if I could possibly get trees because I can propogate them with more certainty than from cuttings and they suffer less from dry weather. Yours, &c.

E. B. Quiner.

Be Particular.

Much is gained to good husbandry and to the crops by being particular in every operation on the soil. If you would have a good garden, spade it up; a plough will not pulverize the soil enough. And in the act of spreading, be sure and beat all the lumps up, so that they will crumble and fall to pieces like flour. This cannot be done when the earth is wet. The *cutting* up of lumps with a spade or hoe—as some do—is of poor service. The difference between this practice and good spading, is like that between minced apple and a mealy potatoe. The fine roots of plants must have a chance to embrace pulverized earth, or they will not thrive. We know some people, who in spading, go on the supposition that all which is necessary is, to turn the earth over. And so they dig up a spit full and carefully capsize the ump and suffer it to lay as a lump still. Such people do not know what they are about. The object should be to pulverize the earth, and let the air in, so the fermentation may take place, and the fibrous roots may command a chance to draw sustenance from the soil.

Before beds are sown they should be raked deeply with a long toothed iron rake, so as to break up the lumps. What cannot be thus broken, should be raked off into the path, and trodden under foot.

In planting and sowing, too, be particular. Go about the work like an ingenious mechanic. Have all your hills or rows just so far apart. This will give all the plants an equal chance, and will tax the entire soil to advantage.

In dropping corn, let not all the kernels fall into one spot; but scatter them equally in the hill. The result will reward the pains.

There are many of these little things that require attention to insure good success. And whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. The old adage is true, once well done is better than twice half done.—*Maine Cultivator.*

From the Gazette and Mercury.

Good Luck.

Much having been said and written in disparagement of *fine* wooled sheep as *nurses*, the writer wishes to state a fact respecting his own flock. Probably for fineness, they are not excelled by any flock in the country.

He has taken especial pains to procure sheep of superior quality, as respects body, and also fineness of wool And he has found his efforts amply repaid by his success in wool growing, for a number of years past. Out of a flock of two hundred and eighty-five, he has not lost a single sheep since taken to the barn last Autumn. He has also raised one hundred and forty lambs the present season without losing a single lamb out of his flock; and *all* have been owned by the sheep. He has not fed out six quarts of cow's milk to them, and yet they are all in a thriving condition. He has not given them over half a bushel of grain of any kind, since they were taken in, in the fall. Since the first of April, they have been fed with ruta baga, this is all the feeding they have had, except hay.

Perhaps a flock of the far famed Bakewell sheep consisting of 285, with but a single half bushel of grain for the whole flock, would not beat this. If there is such a flock I should like to hear of it.

Abel Williams.

Ashfield, April 22, 1839.

Agricultural Scrap Book.

An excellent idea was suggested to us a few days since by a young and spirited farmer in this neighborhood. He said he had begun an 'Agricultural Scrap Book,' and had taken for the purpose one of his wife's *Drawing Books*, containing plenty of blank pages, and for which she had no longer any use—her time and fingers being occupied with more important business than covering the paper with black lead and paint. In this book he had commenced depositing such 'scraps' of Agricultural intelligence as he could find which might be valuable for future reference—having an index, and room enough for marginal notes.

To other young farmers, (and old ones too) we beg leave to say, 'go and do likewise,'—or if your wife has not a *Drawing Book* to spare, make some other book that will answer the purpose as well.—*Zanesville Gaz.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

NOTES ON WESTERN NEW YORK—No. 10.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Few things are more perfectly obvious, than that the value of any district of country for agricultural purposes, must in a great degree be depending on the facilities which exist for bringing the products of the soil to the best market. Next to a good soil, this nearness to market is what enhances prosperity, and without access to a ready market, the best soils are of little value, as a means of acquiring wealth. We all remember the little encouragement there was for raising wheat in this district, before the Erie Canal was opened. Then when wheat was worth ten or twelve shillings at Albany, it was worth four or six shillings in the Genesee Counties; now when these counties are by the canal brought into the vicinity as it were of the Hudson river markets, the difference in price averages from twelve to twenty cents. It is clear then that a district or a farm near to market, or what is the same thing in effect, with great facilities for conveying their products to market, must always have the advantage over those deprived of these privileges. Population, wealth, and the comforts resulting from an advanc[illegible]ization, with many of the evils attendant on such a state of things, always follow in the train of easy communication, whether we owe them to nature, or to the labors of man.

Naturally West New York was a highly favored district in this respect. The Mohawk, the Black River, and the Chenango penetrated or washed its eastern boundaries. The Susquehanna and Allegany rivers with their boatable branches spread over the whole southern border. The Erie, and the Ontario, spread their broad waters to the west and north, and the central parts, occupied by the vallies of the Genesee and Seneca Rivers, with their beautiful tributary lakes, gave a facility of water communication to the whole, rarely equalled in a country of similar extent. Points on these streams and lakes were early selected as the centres of settlement; and though a more thorough acquaintance with the country has proved the expectations of the founders of these settlements were in some instances fallacious, yet in general their present state does honor to the sagacity of these pioneers of civilization.

The means of communication available for purposes of agriculture in this district are the navigable rivers, roads, canals, and railroads. The rivers we have noticed, and though the system of modern canalling has rendered rivers mostly useless except as feeders to canals, still these streams in some of the counties are found of essential aid to transportation, particularly such bulky articles as lumber, stone, &c. which would be of little value where found without such aid.

The principal roads in Western New York, are the ones that pass through it from east to west, approaching each other as they come nearer lake Erie, and furnishing the principal lines of communication between the Atlantic and the lakes, at least such was the fact before the opening of the Erie canal. The first of these roads sweeps from the Black River counties through Oswego to Sodus, where the celebrated Ridge Road commences, and continues onward to Niagara. This road has considerable travel, but east of Sodus is not as good as public utility and the nature of the soil demands. West of Sodus to Niagara, or rather Lewiston, it is unequalled in this country for smoothness, freedom from mud at all times, and the ease and rapidity with which it may be traversed, being a perfect level the whole distance. It is a road formed by nature, and man cannot improve or imitate it. I said it could not be improved, but it has been attempted. All remember the wise men of the east who thought to add sweetness to the rose by planting the onion near it, and some ridge road wiseacres, I saw in passing over it, had been engaged in about as hopeful an undertaking by partially turnpiking the beautifully gravelled and rounded face of the road. We have turnpikes enough elsewhere; it is to be hoped the ridge road will be spared such a desecration.

The next, and the great principal thoroughfare, is the Seneca or central road running from Utica to Buffalo. For a long time the settlement of the district was confined to the vicinity of this road, and even now two thirds of the inhabitants (the Black River counties excluded) live on and within 20 miles to the north and south of its route. For the most of the distance it passes over the south margin of the limestone zone, and of course over as fine farming lands as can be found in the state. The travel on this road was formerly immense, but the canal has taken the most of it away. With the exception of the cities and villages on the line of the canal, this road passes through the most flourishing towns of the district; and one cannot but be struck at the signs of wealth and enterprise that meet him at almost every mile, and remembers that 40 years ago all was wilderness.

Another principal line of travel, is through the southern tier of counties, by roads which lead from Ithaca and Oswego to Olean and Jamestown, over nearly the route which will be followed by the projected Hudson and Erie Railroad. Previous to the construction of the canal, Olean point, at the head of navigation on the Allegany river, seemed to be the nearest place at which the navigable waters of the west could be reached, and for a time it was the place of departure for multitudes of emigrants; and these lines of road that concentrated there, were of considerable importance. As western thoroughfares they are now little used, though still of consequence as facilitating intercourse between the different parts of the state.

It is evident to every one who traverses Western New York, that at this time, the roads that run north and south, terminating at the several important points on the Erie canal, are those of most consequence to the district, as these are the ones that lead to the markets of the state. The roads that penetrate the interior from Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo, as channels of conveyance for the products of the farmer, are of far more consequence than the lines of communication by roads to the east and west. There is at this time, perhaps, double the wheat entering Rochester *in* wagons from the South, that there is passing the gorge of the Mohawk by the same mode of conveyance. The farmer finds his market on the Canal, or at some of the villages connected with that, by side canals or rail roads, and the *riding* of wheat to Albany is of course wholly abandoned. Fortunately the face of the country is such, that there is less difficulty in making good roads the way they are most wanted, than in any other. Intersected north and south by vallies of greater or less depth, the most necessary roads follow these, and thus shun the hills which the lines running east and west were compelled to encounter.

But paramount to every thing else as a mean of communication to the Western District of New York, is the Erie Canal. For the purposes of Agriculture the value of land depends on its fertility, and the expense of getting the products to market. There are many acres cultivated in New England, with an inferior soil and at great expense, that yield more actual profit to the cultivator than the richest lands of the western vallies; and the proceeds of an acre or two of garden on Long Island would purchase farms of hundreds of acres of prairie in Illinois or Wisconsin. The difference lies not in the fertility of the soil, but access to market. By opening to the farmers of Western New York a market for a greater variety of products, and some which would have been worthless without it, the Erie Canal has more than doubled the actual value of the real estate in the district, and given advantages in trade and agriculture that could never have existed without its construction. In a less degree, but still with marked advantage, is the influence of the side canals, such as the Chenango, Oswego, Seneca, Chemung, Crooked Lake, and the projected Black river, and Genesee Valley Canals They all contribute to open new markets to industry, give value to articles otherwise worthless, raise the value of real estate, and facilitate the transportation of all commodities, whether of agriculture or commerce. If a person will take the pains to look at a map of the State, he will perceive, that when the Genesee and Black river improvements are effected, there will not be a farm in the western district more than one days drive from a canal, or a navigable stream connected with them. Previous to the formation of the canals, the encouragement to the gardener and the fruit grower was of necessity trifling. The villages on the main thoroughfares afforded an inadequate demand for articles of this nature; but the new cities and villages that sprung up as if by magic on the line of the canal, and the immense floating, emigrating population that exist on its waters, soon gave an impulse to these as well as every other branch of agriculture and cultivation. The advantage to the farmer of having a market brought to his door, or being obliged to seek one at the distance of a days drive, say 25 miles, may easily be shown to be very great. Two days with a team and keeping, cannot be estimated at less than five dollars. If a farmer has twenty loads of produce to deliver from his farm, and his market is 25 or 30 miles distant, he must of course occupy two days, and his produce is worth 100 dollars less than if he sold for the same price at his own door. If he can go and return in a day, the amount to be deducted will be proportionably less; but still will be a serious drawback on the profits of the farm. The advantage then of ready and near markets can be easily estimated by the farmer. But as a vast majority of farms must lie more or less remote from market, a road which will enable a team to draw 40 bushels, where on a common one 20 would be a load, in effect reduces to the distance of the farm from market one half, and shows conclusively the advantage that would result to the farming interest from more attention to, and a better system of making and repairing common roads.

The Rail roads in operation at this time in Western New York, are of limited extent, and of course their effect as aids to the transportation of agricultural produce, has not as yet been fully developed. That their influence on the prosperity of the sections they traverse will be great can scarcely be doubted; and when the main lines now projected shall be completed, the effecd will be second only to that of the canal itself. Of these routes the most important are those between Utica, via Syracuse, Auburn, Seneca Falls, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo; and the one which, reaching from a low point on the Hudson, is destined to traverse the southern tier of counties, and terminate at some point on Lake Erie, some 50 miles west of Buffalo. There are now in operation only the road from Syracuse to Auburn, and from Rochester to Batavia, a link of the great western chain; and a line from Lockport to Buffalo via Niagara Falls. It is believed the year 1840 will witness the completion of the entire northern chain, and probably a large part of the southern one. Branches from these or from the most prominent points on the canal are already projected, and some of them in a progress of execution. Of these, one reaching from the southern termination of the Chemung canal, follows the upward valley of the Tioga river to the coal mines of Blossburg in Pennsylvania, thus opening a direct and easy communication for the supply of an article that is daily becoming more indispensable to the prosperity of the district. A charter has been obtained for a rail road that shall connect the great Salines of Onondaga, with the Anthracite mines of northern Pennsylvania, and perhaps there are few communications in the State that ultimately will be of more consequence than this. At present the want of coal for the manufacture of salt is not so sensibly felt, but as the forests disappear, this want will yearly become more urgent. The salt springs of the Kiskeninitas and Kenhawa could not be worked on account of the comparative weakness of their waters had not pro-

vidence placed by their side an ample supply of the best of coal. We shall find in the superior quality of our waters, a compensation fos the distance from which fuel must be procured.

To the farmer there is a vast interest at stake in the roads, particularly those that lead to his market place; and the efforts of all should be enlisted to put these in the best possible condition. There is scarcely a town in the grain growing districts, 15 miles from the canal, that would not save thousands of dollars yearly, if the roads were so improved that as much again, or even one third more, could be transported at a load, than there can be at present; and the greater the distance from the market the greater the saving effected by good roads. The means of communication, and the increased facilities of intercourse must keep pace with the advance of population. N w York has set a noble example in this respect, and her progress must still be onward.

VIATOR.

MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP—N⁰. 6.

MR. TUCKER—Very much is embraced in the management of sheep, from the time the foddering season expires till they are again put into winter quarters.—With a view to method, it will be necessary to treat the most important matters in the order, agreeably to my own system, which they are attended to.

In my last, tagging of sheep was disposed of; immediately after this, a general overhauling of all the flocks takes place. As regards wethers, inasmuch as the Saxon and Merino sheep are slow in attaining maturity of size, those which are about the age of four years are selected for sale, and kept by themselves until disposed of. Here I will remark, that it is my practice, never to permit ewes and wethers to run together at any season, at least, not after their first shearing. Although in the fall it is my uniform mode to separate such as are thin in flesh, as well as the oldest—which is termed the hospital flock—yet at this time a more searching operation is performed. Every mouth is opened, and those inclined to age are put by themselves, as well as those the wool of which is objectionable. For this last purpose, more particularly, I give the preference to this time over any other, for the reason that the character of the fleece is more fully developed—whether coarse or otherwise, long or short staple, open or compact. As my object is to instruct the inexperienced, I would respectfully recommend to all, if they have any ewes which are *thinly* covered with wool, especially if they are fine, to get them in as good order as possible, and cut their throats; otherwise, let them be put to a buck distinguished for great *compactness* of fleece, and the offspring will in a measure correct the failing. I allude to this, because sheep having this description of fleece, are most generally possessed of bad constitutions, shear of course very light fleeces, and invariably lose flesh in winter.

In every flock, at the expiration of the foddering season, there will be some, without regard to age, which will be thin in flesh; therefore, these are also separated, and run together until they recover, in a measure, their wonted condition. This is done, because a few sheep together will do better than many.

At this time, too, I have latterly made it a point to attend to sawing off horns, which sooner or later are likely to grow into the eyes or head of the sheep; also, cutting of hoofs, which, with a few, grow to an uncouth length. The cause of some sheep being *claw-footed*, as it is called, is to be ascribed, undoubtedly, to the effects of frost;—it is mentioned, for I have been very often asked the reason. As regards sawing of horns, it is a general practice with wool-growers to do it at shearing time. I did so formerly, but shearers are so careless that, unless constantly watched, they are liable to let some go, needing this attention. One thing at a time, whatever it is, secures its being well done.

The lambs, or yearlings as they might *now* be more properly called, receive the requisite attention; the weak are put into good pasture, as well as grained for several weeks after; attention to this matter will be the means, frequently, of saving the lives of a number.

It is too common, with many farmers, when sheep are put to pasture, to allow too many in a flock. When it is considered that the grass at this time is very short and little of it, the practice will readily appear a bad one. I never permit over 100 ewes to herd at any season, and generally a less number thus early. As regards wethers, it is not necessary to be so particular; but the remark will always hold good—a few in a flock will do better than many, without regard to the period of the year.

I now refer to one, of many *small things*, the importance of attending to which, allusion was made in my last chapter. It is almost an universal practice with farmers, when changing a flock of sheep from one pasture to another, to drop only *one end* of the bars. This is wrong, for the reason that—and the only occasion when sheep are *unmannerly*—they all want to get over at once; consequently, if there are any weak ones, they are certain, in the rush, to be thrown down and trampled upon; material injury follows if heavy with lamb. But the great danger is of having their legs caught between the bars, and of course liable to be broken. Before experience taught me better, in times past, accidents of this nature occurred; therefore, the better way is, always to take out the three lowest bars.

This leads me to speak of the vast importance of changing sheep often from field to field; for it is sadly neglected, and the most unprofitable results follow. It should never be forgotten, that any kind of stock *well summered* are *half wintered*, and that nothing contributes more to it than frequent changes of pasture. It is well known, that sheep are the most delicate and fastidious of all domestic animals in reference to their food. You are some of you aware, that if hay is thrown upon the ground when the weather is moist, and two or three run over it, will cause the whole flock to reject it. It is very much so in regard to grass; no matter however luxuriant it may be, if suffered to be run over too long, it will not be well eaten, owing to its acquiring a disagreeable taint, and they will fail to thrive as well. The question has been often asked me, "how do you manage to keep so many sheep, and yet grow so much of wheat and other crops?" I have always replied, one of the most prominent causes is changing frequently; and by this I mean, never to permit a flock to remain on a field longer than four or five days, during the summer and fall; at about this period, less time than that.

With a view to this, I would recommend to all those who wish to embark in wool-growing, not to make their fields large; those of the farm on which I reside, vary in size from eight to twelve acres. If my remarks are successful in producing conviction of the importance of frequent changes, the policy of having small fields will readily appear.

It is unquestionably better, also, to change the kind of pasture; that is, from that newly seeded to older; the latter is, beyond all dispute, best for sheep; the natural grasses with which old pastures abound, being the most eagerly eaten. There is an impression prevailing with farmers, that sheep, after being turned to grass, can take care of themselves, and live upon almost nothing; this, when the terrors of winter come, will be found to be a sorry mistake. Sheep require good pasture, and enough of it; it should not, however, be too luxuriant; that of moderate length being altogether better.

The question *has been* mooted, whether salting sheep was a benefit to them. That the animal has a *natural* fondness for it, can hardly be doubted; and nature never implants an instinct in any animal, which directs otherwise than to its welfare. Assuming that this doctrine is correct, the matter should be, while living upon grass, often attended to. It is my practice, as a general rule, during summer and fall, to salt every flock when changed. Care should be observed in the spring, when grass is flashy, not to give too much; one quart to the hundred is enough, otherwise it will cause some, especially yearlings, to scour; after the 1st June, onwards, from two to three quarts to the hundred is about the thing, and only a small quantity thrown in a place. L. A. M.

Lansing, Tompkins Co., N. Y., April 20, 1839.

Cradles and Cradling.

There has been much said respecting cradles for a few years past, and undoubtedly will be for years to come. There are now two kinds principally in use, the one called Mully, the other Anti-Mully, or old-fashioned cradle; and these two kinds have caused a great deal of strife. Some contend the Mully is best, and some the Anti-Mully; but where they have been fairly proved, there is no contention. They all agree that the Mully is far the best article, especially in stout heavy grain, and equally good in thin grain. They are founded on reason and philosophical principles. The left hand is brought to act equally with the right, and the heel of the scythe is brought forward (the snathe being in the form of a half circle) that it may cut its proper share of the grain; whereas the heel of the old-fashioned cradle is so far back that it is impossible to cut but very little with it. And furthermore, the labor is principally performed with the right arm, the left arm being in such position that it cannot perform half the labor of the right. And for these reasons, I can recommend to the public at large to try the Mully cradles before they condemn them. They will appear awkward at first, especially to those that are acquainted with the old-fashioned kind, but after using the Mully a short time, the old-fashioned cradle will appear equally as awkward.

RALPH CHAFEE.

Navarino, May, 1839.

Mr. Chafee makes cradles of the various kinds, of good materials and in the best manner, but the cradle which he designates by the name of Mully, (by which they are extensively known,) is rapidly gaining the ascendency over all others. Some of them of his make have been used in Yates, Orleans Co., also in Lima, Livingston Co., and in all the counties near or adjoining this. Also in some parts of Michigan.

ENOCH MARKS.

Navarino, Onon. Co., May 6, 1839.

Valuable Recipe.

MR. TUCKER—Should the following receipes appear of sufficient importance to be worthy a place in that excellent paper, the Genesee Farmer, you are at liberty to publish them. From long experience, I pronounce them *valuable;* and do not hesitate to recommend them to ALL who may wish a remedy for those diseases they purport to cure. At any rate try them.

Yours, &c. S. HOXIE.

To Cure Yellow Water in Horses.

Take 1 oz. alum, 1 oz. copperas, 1-2 oz. saltpetre, 1-4 oz. gamboge; pulverize them, and put the compound in one pint of water; give it in doses of one tablespoonful each, mixed with grain or provender. Give a dose each morning for three days, then skipping three. Proceed thus till nine doses have been given. Put a rowel in the breast.

N. B. The rowel need be used only in severe cases.

To Cure Scours in Cattle.

A piece of common clay of the size of a goose egg burned till it becomes red, pulverized with the same quantity of hard wood coal, mixed with water and given to any kind of horned cattle, seldom fails to cure the worst cases of scouring. If one dose does not cure, try another.

MR. TUCKER—Spring is opening upon us with its most lovely charms, and cheering beauteous April, instead of exhibiting its usual features of tears and smiles, has passed away in almost continual sunshine. True,

we have seen some black clouds spread over our horizon, have had some trifling falls of snow, and a few agreeable showers, but it has been warm enough and dry enough, and vegetation is waking from its dormancy just as we wish to see it wake. Winter grain, though there is but little on the ground, looks unusually well. Grass is taking a fine street, and the forest and orchard are some days earlier than usual.

We have had a fine seed time thus far. The earth has been sufficiently dry to receive all the thorough culture, which the hand of industry saw fit to bestow. Most of the crops for the early harvest are sown, and we should think well sown. If the bow of promise which now surrounds us, remains, we must have a bountiful harvest, to secure which "let us not neglect our part." B.

Mount Osceola, April 26, 1839.

From the New England Farmer.

Report on Reclaimed Meadows

We have the pleasure of presenting to our readers from the "Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society for 1838," the report of the committee on reclaimed meadows; in which will be found interesting accounts of some spirited improvements. Of Mr. Brown's extraordinary improvement, a partial account was given in the First Report of the Agriculture of Massachusetts. The completion of the experiment shows a result in the highest degree creditable to his industry and indefatigable perseverance. H. C.

—

In submitting their report for the current year, the committee have great pleasure in remarking that they have reason to believe that there is an increasing attention paid to these improvements.

The number and length of these statements that have been furnished to the committee, and which are annexed, seem to render it proper that they should abstain from a report any more detailed than is absolutely necessary.

They have viewed the premises described in the several statements, and have examined with attention the claims made for the improvements.

They award the first premium of twenty dollars to Timothy H Brown, of Saugus, and the second of ten dollars, to William Osborn, jr. of Salem, for his land in Saugus. For the Committe,

N. W. HAZEN.

N. W. Hazen, Amos Shelden, Asa T. Newhall, Daniel Putnam, *Committee.*

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TIMOTHY H. BROWN'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee on the Improvement of Wet Meadow and Swamp Lands:

GENTLEMEN—The improvement that I submit to your examination, has been made upon between five and six acres of swamp land, situate in the town of Saugus. The mud or soil varies from two to twelve feet in depth. Two years ago, it was so thickly covered with briars and bushes, that a dog would have found difficulty in passing through it. These bushes I mowed and burnt on the ground. There were so many stumps and logs that it was impossible to plough; so I commenced cutting the surface into squares about fifteen inches each way, and then with forked hoes made very strong, pulled off the sods, and cleared out all the small roots, levelled the surface, and placed back the sods the other side up. This part of the work I did in strips of about one rod in width. In August, 1837, I commenced this. In 1836 I mowed the bushes and dug one ditch. The stumps and logs I took out without the help of oxen. Some of the stumps I should judge had nearly half a cord of wood in them. There were a considerable number of trees that had blown down, and the meadow had formed over them. Many of them were perfectly sound, and some measured sixty feet in length. The stumps were very numerous. I found three tier deep, and under the bottom lay a pine log, that had some time or other been on fire. After going over the surface and clearing in the manner I have described, I found the expense to have been, at a fair estimate for the labor, $504.

In the winter I hauled off the wood and piled it up for coaling. The largest of the small roots I selected for my own fire; the smallest I burnt upon the ground. I commenced harrowing with an iron tooth harrow, as soon as the frost began to come out of the ground. The sods being fastened down by the frost, and the harrow passing over the upper side, they mouldered away as fast as the frost would admit; and when the harrow had got to the depth of the sods, they were worked up pretty fine, the frost below making a bridge for the team to pass on. About the first of last May, I began planting with potatoes, without any manure. I cut the seed very fine, and planted the parts near together. I merely marked the hills with a hoe, then a man followed after with the seed, and then another man to cover it. So I made speedy work in planting. I calculated to have the seed when covered, one inch from the surface. I used sixty-nine bushels of seed, that is, about fourteen bushels to an acre. I should not have seeded so light, had I not felt an uncertainty about obtaining a crop, without the use of manure. There was but one man among those I consulted, who gave me any encouragement. Many said I should lose my labor. To their astonishment I harvested 927 bushels of excellent potatoes. The expense incident to planting, hoeing, harvesting, &c., including the seed, I estimate at $117. The land is now in a state that I can plough it at pleasure. On a small piece of the land I planted corn, and it ripened well. On a small piece I sowed wheat, but it came to no perfection, either in the grain or straw.

The wood was converted into charcoal. In 1837 I coaled 1201 bushels, which sold in the market for $166,40. In 1838 I coaled 4200 bushels, which sold on the hearth for $333,33, and I ascertained from the purchaser that it sold in Boston market for $630. I sold wood to the amount of $50, and I estimate that which I used for my own fire worth $50 more. I have on hand one hundred cart loads of the bottom of the coal-pits, which I value at $75, having had some knowledge of its virtue as a manure. The account may be thus stated:

Proceeds of coal in 1837,	$166,40
do. do. in 1838,	333,33
Value of crop of potatoes at 50 cts. a bushel,	463,50
Value of ashes for manure, &c.	75,00
Value of wood sold,	50,00
Value of wood used,	50,00
Increased value of the land, it being now worth $125 an acre, and originally thought to be worth only $12 an acre,	565,00
	$1702,23
Labor, &c.	
Levelling and clearing the land, &c.	$504,00
Carting the wood and roots,	3[illegible],00
Harrowing, &c.,	12,00
Planting, hoeing, harvesting, &c.,	117,00
Coaling in 1837,	40,00
Coaling in 1838,	100,00
	$808,00

Balance in favor of the experiment $894,23.

I have about two acres more of similar land, that I am managing in the same way. It requires much hard labor, but it yields a fair reward. Yours, with respect.

TIMOTHY H. BROWN.

Saugus, Dec. 7, 1838.

Horticulture in Buffalo, N. Y.

With a notice of the Garden of H. Pratt, Esq. By M. B. BATEHAM, Rochester.

The history, condition, and prospects of the city of Buffalo, are alike remarkable and peculiar. A restless spirit of enterprise and speculation appears to pervade all classes of the community, and manifests itself in all their operations. Their buildings, and other improvements are characterized by a scale of magnificence, which often surprises the passing stranger; and if he looks at what Buffalo *was*, a few years ago, instead of what it *will be* a few years hence, he is half inclined to condemn their enterprise and liberality, as folly and extravagance. But those who view the subject in its proper light, and reflect on what that city must become, cannot but admire the liberal public spirit and indefatigable enterprise which the citizens manifest.

Buffalo is, emphatically, a *commercial* place, and the general embarrassment of commercial affairs, for several years past, has, of course, too seriously affected the community to allow of much being done, of late, by way of improvements. On visiting the city a few days ago, however, I was gratified to perceive, that the indomitable spirit of enterprise is still alive; the sound of the hammer and the trowel again salutes the ear; and the accumulating piles of timber, brick, and stone, give good evidence that Buffalo will soon be "herself again."

But that which will most interest your readers, and afforded me the greatest pleasure, was my visit to the garden of H. Pratt Esq., mayor of the city, and president of the Bank of Buffalo. It is situated on a rise of ground, about a mile north of the city, on the road to Niagara Falls. A beautiful stone mansion, erected the past season, is nearly completed, and affords a fine view of the city, and the broad blue lake. The pleasure grounds and garden consist of about six acres; and, considering the short time which the improvements have been in progress, the present appearance of the premises reflects the highest credit on the taste of the wealthy proprietor, and the skill of Mr. Kelly, the gardener.

Near the house, and in other parts of the ground, Mr. Kelly has planted a large number of native forest trees, some of which are of very large size, and entirely prevent that naked, barren appearance which is generally seen at newly improved places. Some of these trees are from 20 to 30 feet high, with large spreading tops, and stems from eight to ten inches in diameter. They were transplanted last spring, and Mr. Kelly informed me that not more than two or three out of a hundred had died. They were removed by a pair of wheels with a long pole, nearly according to the directions given by Mr. Stewart, in the *Planter's Guide.*

On the north side of the garden, is a range of horticultural buildings, two hundred and sixty feet long, by fourteen wide, built in the best manner with brick and stone walls, and a uniform glass roof. Entering at the end nearest the dwelling, the first apartment is a peach-house and vinery about one hundred feet long, intended for a *succession* house, to be used without artificial heat. Some thrifty peach and apricot trees are trained on a trellis aginst the back wall, and grape vines are introduced through the front, and trained under the rafters. A path runs through the centre, and beds of lettuce, cauliflowers, &c., occupy the intermediate space. A large number of dahlias, had just been potted and placed in this room.

The next apartment is also a peach-house and vinery, but this is intended as a *forcing* house and is heated by a flue. It is planted in the same manner as the first, with the addition of several fig, orange and lemon trees. The peach and apricot trees appeared in a very forward and healthy state, and (the 20th of March,) were just past full bloom—the young fruit on some beginning to set. The grape vines were fast putting out their leaves;—radishes, lettuces, &c., had already been furnished for the table, from the ground beds in this apartment.

The next division is the green-house, and is of less dimensions than the other two. The collection of plants is not extensive, although very good, considering the short time it has existed. I observed some plants, which if I had time, and supposed you had the space, might be particularly noticed; but the collection is rather deficient in rare and interesting plants, particularly such as are of late introduction; (I was informed that Mr. Pratt intends to enrich this apartment before long.) Some oleanders, geraniums, &c., are too large to appear well, but the younger plants are remarkably thrifty, and the general appearance of the whole does Mr. Kelly much credit. Among the plants in flower, I observed several camellias, a Yellow Tea, and several other roses; Calla æthiopica, numerous pots of auriculas, daisies, primulas, &c. Large plants of Passiflora are trained around some pillars in the centre of the house, house, and a Hoya carnosa is making good progress on a trellis against the wall. At the lower end of the range, and adjoining the green-house, is a neat brick cottage, and a seed room for the use of the gardener.

In the garden, are several large hot beds in operation, one of which is in a more advanced state than any that I have seen. The cucumber plants were just beginning to flower, and the tomato and other plants were in a very forward state. One frame was filled with young green-house plants and cuttings. Among them I observed some newly grafted camellias, which were growing finely.

Mr. Pratt intends to erect a spacious conservatory against the south side of his house, with glass doors connecting with his parlors. This will be an admirable arrangement, and, from the known ability of the proprietor and good taste of Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, there can be no doubt but that it will be a splendid affair. This place, when completed, will not only exceed every thing of the kind in the western country, but, under the excellent management of the gardener, it must exert an influence in the promotion of scientific Horticulture.

There are several other private gardens in the vicinity of Buffalo, which deserve a passing notice; and also the thriving nursery establishments of Mr. A. Bryant and B. Hodge, which have snug green-houses attached; but I have already exceeded my limits, and must defer any description of them until I have time to make another visit to Buffalo. M. B. BATEHAM.

Rochester Seed Store, March 26th, 1839

Patent Premium Silk Spinner and Twister.

For making sewing silk and twist, or to prepare silk for weaving from the cocoons. This machine possesses very important advantages over other silk machines, in being operated and tended by one person, who can turn the machine with his feet; or it may be operated by steam, water, or any other power, and is so fitted, that a slight motion of the foot will stop and start the machine at pleasure, and leave the hand at liberty to tend the cocoons; another advantage is, it twists the silk as soon as it leaves the first guide above the water. This enables the tender to join the fibres from new co-

coons with the greatest facility while the machine is in operation, and thus keep the thread uniform in size, and the place where they are joined does not show in the thread. The silk is taken from the cocoon and made in sewing silk or twist, or prepared for weaving, and the spinning and doubling and twisting is all done at the same time, making a perfect thread ready for cleaning and dyeing. It is a very simple, compact machine; 4 feet two inches in height, 26 inches wide, 31 inches long, and weighs about 100 pounds, including boiler, stone, and all the apparatus complete, ready for spinning, and will make 150 or 200 skeins of sewing silk from the cocoons per day, if turned by the foot, and 250 or 300 skeins of sewing silk if turned by steam or water power; there is a small reel to accompany this machine to reel the sewing silk into skeins, and also a machine for making sticks of twist, if the purchaser wishes to have them.—*Silk Worm.*

From the Cheshire Farmer.

Mr. Cooke.—In looking over your December number of the Cheshire Farmer, an article headed, the "Soil a decomposer," led me to reflection, which induced me to give you some of my own experience; and if you see fit you may give it to the public in any shape you please.

With regard to making manure, I think there is a wonderful negligence among our farmers. This is the all important article, and if I can give the least impulse towards arousing the attention of farmers more generally to it, my object will be attained.

I have attached to my hog-houses, yards, say 25 feet square, with a door to each, that the hogs may pass in and out as they will. In commencing, after cleaning out the last year's manure, I throw plentifully of straw at the bottom and cover it over deep with soil. I then let on the hogs, when commences the *chemical* operation of making manure. I calculate to add as much as one load of soil, and of horse or yard manure or corn cob, once a week through the season, or any vegetable substance is good for this purpose. I will here remark that I never made manure of this kind too weak; it is stronger, and will show its effect more than long yard manure; I believe almost any quantity might be made in this way. I am almost confident that hogs supplied in this way might make manure which would be of more value than the hogs would sell for when well fattened. The hogs are more industrious than I am, and will work out a great profit if kept in employ in this way. I cannot tell how much manure they might be made to make in a season, but I think 25 cart loads to a hog would be a low estimate.

Now if I am right in my estimate a farmer may make more manure in the summer than in the winter, whereas by the old way he does not make half as much. The matter in the hog yard will decompose much faster in warm weather than in cold, and it is necessary to add soil, &c., the faster; and to assist the hogs in dry weather, I turn a spout from the pump and saturate the whole bed with water, which is of great service in warm dry weather, Shelled corn occasionally thrown in with the soil will encourage the hogs and prevent their digging too much in one place.

Now if these are realities, it is in the power of almost every farmer to add hundreds of loads of manure to his farm, and I have not the least doubt but a mine of wealth is thus within his reach. If farmers would attend to this matter, what an impulse would it give to the agriculture in this section? We should hear no more of the importation of foreign grain, to the shame and disgrace of our country.

There are great advantages attendant upon the enriching of land. It is a progressive work. The facilities and means are constantly increasing. Every one knows that animals in flesh are more easily kept than those that are not—so it is with lands; those that are rich are easily kept so, while those that are poor, give a small profit for the labor bestowed.

My richest lands will now give six crops with once manuring; whereas, they would but three formerly, and less by one third or more.

I am now practising upon a *three course* system, which is, say first with corn on a clover lay, well manured with long manure from the yard, spread and ploughed under deep, and as soon as possible after taken from the yard; then rolled down well with a good big roller, which every farmer ought to have.

I steep my seed 24 hours in a strong brine, with salt petre added if I have it—if kept cold it will not hurt in soaking fifty hours—if kept warm, a few hours will be sufficient. The change of temperature from a warm steep to a cold soil, is the cause of a failure generally. I should not reccommend a steep at all if it was not for the worm and crow. I think it a good antidote especially against the wire worm. The crow will take but a few hills.

I prefer planting close, say 3 feet by 2, and a less quantity in the hill—three stalks is a plenty—any over four will cause a failure.

My next crop is oats—sown in April, harrowed well, then sown to clover and herds grass and rolled well. I use the southern clover, which for me is much the best, both for hay and seed.

My third crop is clover and herds grass, as big as I want. I apply one bushel of Plaster Paris per acre, broadcast in the spring. Mow the last of June—add Plaster again, half a bushel per acre. The second crop foor seed or hay as I choose. An average crop of seed of 150 lbs. 300 an extreme crop.

My fourth crop will be corn again *without* manure. I add another bushel of Plaster broadcast in April before ploughing. Steep and plant as early as the ground will admit—the earliest planted is generally the best. Add another bushel of Plaster on the hill after the first hoeing.

My fifth crops will be oats as before—seeded and rolled in the same way.

My sixth crop will be hay and seed with Plaster as before.

My seventh, corn *with manure*, as at first.

You will see by this course, that as I have 75 acres I have 25 acres in each crop yearly, and that I am able to manure from 12 to 25 acres yearly at 34 loads to the acre.

Now I do not say this is the best course for all lands, but I think it is for mine, and I am sure it is for all land where there is little expense in changing from one crop to another. Some may think the system may be improved by mowing two or three years successively. I answer, in the first place you would get a turf you could not subdue by one year's hoeing, which is all-important, in the second place your land deteriorates—and thirdly, you have a plenty of worms, which in a three course system will rarely trouble you.

I have followed the alternation system, for the last 22 years on the same land. Formerly I added rye the third year, which made a four course system; but since the grain worm has come, it has not been so profitable a crop, and I have cast it off, which I think is quite an improvement. Rye left my land hard; it is however, a surer crop to seed clover with than oats; yet by rolling well there is little risk in seeding with oats. I have found it all important to roll spring seeding.

My lands are continually improving. As an evidence of this, in referring to my books, my sales have increased, since I adopted this system, as 2 to 10. I do not wish to be understood that I think my system perfect, for I do not. I expect to increase my corn crop from fifty to an hundred fold and other crops in proportion, within the next twenty years, provided I may live so long. To make these improvements which are evidently in our power, is a duty which every man owes to his country; and if he will do his duty, he may be as rich as he pleases—so rich that he can look any man in the face without owing him a dollar.

I have written more than I intended, but the field opened so wide, I could not say less. If what I have written, shall cause to make but one load of manure it will do some good, for it will make many blades of grass grow where none grew before. I hope other and abler pens will take up the subject. This, to my shame, is my debut.

Thomas White.

Pultney Meadows, Vt. Jan. 10, 1839.

Descent of Manure.

Farmers lose no manure by infiltration. The soluble salts never filter deep in the earth. But they do lose by evaporation. To retain manure long in the earth, we had rather have a free soil without a "pan," so called, but with a coating of clay on the surface to prevent rapid evaporation, than a porous soil with a pan ever so stiff and impenetrable. If nature permitted manure to go down, she would never have succeeded in forming a rich soil at top.—*Maine Cultivator.*

Seasonable Seeds.

GENUINE Early Dutton Corn, Early Red Blazed do., Yellow Field Pumpkin, Buckwheat Field Beans. Also, nearly all other kinds of seeds, and machines for sowing them, on hand as usual at the Rochester Seed Store. [may18] M. B. BATEHAM.

TO SILK GROWERS.—A Treatise on the Mulberry Tree and Silkworm, and on the Production and Manufacture of Silk, embellished with appropriate engravings, a new work by John Clarke, containing pp. 366, just published and for sale at 12, Exchange-st., by [may11 4t*] WM. ALLING.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

79 Barclay-street, New-York.

AT this old established stand, the subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have made extensive arrangements to accommodate farmers in all articles connected with husbandry, viz:—Agricultural implements, a full and fresh supply of Field and Garden Seeds, Fruit Trees, Durham Cattle, Chinese and Berkshire pigs, 10,000 Morus multicaulis Mulberry trees; Publications on Rural subjects, &c.

Published here the Rural Library, S. Fleet, editor, a few copies of 1st vol. for sale. The object of this work is to constitute a Library at the least possible expense. 2d vol., commencing with Professor Low's Elements of Practical Agriculture, with nearly 250 fine engravigns; subscription $3. Subscriptions received for the Genesee Farmer, Cultivator, &c. &c. J. W. WEAVER & CO.

April 20 wm1y 76 Barlay-st, New-York

Morus Multicaulis.

THE subscriber has 5 000 genuine Morus multicaulis plants healthy and thrifty, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Having the advantage of water communication through the Cayuga Lake and canals, he can box and forward them to any place desired.

☞ Orders *post paid* will meet immediate attention.

Aurora, Cayuga co., April 27, 1839. L. H. GORHAM.

Great and Timely Arrivals!

AT THE ROCHESTER SEED STORE.—The subscriber is happy to inform his friends and customers, that he has just received direct from England, a very large supply of imported Seeds, of such kinds, and in such quantities, as will meet the demands of the public, and of such quality as cannot fail to give satisfaction. Among them are,

1,500 lbs. English Purple Top Ruta Baga,
800 lbs. English and Scotch assorted Turnep,
650 lbs. Mangel Wurtzel,
300 lbs. French White and Yellow Sugar Beet,
175 lbs. Long Orange, and Altringham Carrot,
150 lbs. Yellow Dutch, and White Portugal Onion,
500 lbs. Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, and Radish,
450 lbs. White Dutch Clover, Trifolium Incarnatum.

Also—New Orchard Grass, Pacey's perennia and Italian Rye Grass, Spring Tares, Potatoe Oats, Winter Oats, many new varieties of Peas and Beans, together with a multitude of smaller articles.

Also—Nearly one hundred varieties of the choicest English FLOWER SEEDS. (These will speedily be put up in small papers, price 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen.)

Also—Just received, a good supply of Thorburn's Chinese Tree Corn, and Rohan Potatoes.

Orders already received will be immediately attended to.

All orders from a distance must contain a remittance, or good reference in this city.

☞ Agents will receive new supplies as soon as possible.

May 1, 1839. M. B. BATEHAM.

☞ *Oswego Agency.*—M. B. Enson, Druggist, Oswego, is Agent for the Rochester Seed Store. A good assortment of Seeds may be found there.

Seed Store Agencies.

GENERAL assortment of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, put up at the Rochester Seed Store, may be found at the following places; and printed Catalogues can be had on application:

Buffalo..W. & G. Bryant.	Nunda..W. M. Chipman.
Lockport..S. H. Marks & Co.	Canandaigua..B. F. Clark.
Albion..Rathbone & Clark.	Geneva..J. N. Bogert.
Brockport..Geo Allen,	Waterloo..Abram Deuel.
Batavia..J. V. D. Verplanck.	Auburn..Horace Hills.
Le Roy..Tompkins & Morgan.	Palmyra..Hoyt & May.
Attica..R. & N. Wells.	Newark..E. B. Doane.
Perry. L. B. Parsons & Son.	Syracuse..T. B. Fitch & Co.
Genesco..J. F. & G. W. Wyman.	Utica..J. E. Warner.
Mt. Morris..R. Sleeper.	Oswego..(will be supplied soon.)

All the ordinary kinds of seeds are put up in small papers as usual and those kinds mostly wanted in larger quantities, are put up in packages by weight. Persons wishing other kinds, or larger quantities, may leave their orders with the agents and the articles will be forwarded.

The character of these seeds is now generally known, and the increased demand for them is their best recommendation. But for the benefit of those agencies that are newly established, I would say, that if these seeds, on fair trial, do not prove superior to those generally hawked through the country, I shall be satisfied that *seven year's experience* has failed to teach me the trade, and will quit the business. M. B. BATEHAM.

Rochester, N. Y., April 1st, 1839.

☞ Subscriptions for this paper will be received by all the above named agents of the Rochester Seed Store.

Mulberry Trees, &c.

WM. PRINCE & SON still have the following trees for sale.

35,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis trees, from 1 to 6 feet high, which will be sold either trimmed or untrimmed, or in cuttings. The wood of these trees is perfectly mature and they have been well preserved from all injury.

42,000 genuine Alpine trees of a very superior character, at least equal, to any in the Union.

10,000 of the splendid Morus Expansa, 5 to 9 feet high and much branched, remarkable for its great excellence in every respect. This is the only large parcel of this tree existing in this country.

75,000 Canton, Brussa, Morus Elata, Rose of Lombardy, Roman, Pyramidalis, Oriental, White Italian and other kinds—all of which will be sold at prices deemed moderate.

Also a large assortment of the Silk Worm's Eggs, of the most choice and valuable kinds.

Ample directions for the culture and successful propagation of all kinds of Mulberry trees will be given to every purchaser.

Flushing, near New-York, April 17, 1839. ap27 4t

Fruit Trees for Sale.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has for sale at his Nursery in Rochester, Monroe county state of New York, a large quantity of Fruit Trees, grafted and inoculated with the most approved kinds, now fit for transplanting, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

April 15, 1838. SAMUEL MOULSON.

N. B. Cash will be paid for a few thousand two years old Apple trees.

Monroe Horticultural Garden and Nursery.

GREECE, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

THIS establishment now comprises over 20 acres, covered compactly with trees and plants in different stages of their growth.

The subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries Grape Vines, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, Splendid Paeonies, Double Dahlias, &c. &c.

Also, a large collection of Green House Plants, of choice and select varieties, in good condition.

Orders respectfully solicited. Trees and Plants, when ordered, are carefully selected and faithfully packed, and if desired, delivered on the Canal, one mile from the Nursery, or at Rochester.

Orders for Mr. Rowe's Nursery received by the publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to every applicant, gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer

April 1, 1838. ASA ROWE.

Morus Multicaulis.

A FINE lot for sale; also, a few English Hawthorn of large size, a very desirable lot, by S. MOULSON,

February 27. Front-street.